Carolina Country

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DECEMBER 1969

The Big $ $ Scheme To Cripple Co-ops

Leading a crusade against cooperatives has become a lucrative career for a few Washington-wise organizers—despite a questionable performance.

By Russ Tall

For more than two decades, enterprising "organization counselors" have extracted many millions from both large and small businesses on the promise of reducing competition from co-ops. The co-ops remain strong, though far from dominant, in the nation's private enterprise system.

But the campaign goes on. And the fund raisers, working behind an ever-widening curtain of businessmen's front organizations, continue to reap the harvest. The promise of punitive legislation against co-ops resounds across the land with each new ripple of activity on the tax front.

Whatever the outcome of their efforts—aimed at putting a crimp in the financing plans of farmers and others who use co-ops—the fund-raisers are not likely to leave the scene. They've got a good thing going.

How was this merry-go-round set in motion?

It started in 1943. Pushing the panic button, a group of Midwest businessmen summoned a highly-recommended consultant to a closed-door meeting in Minneapolis. The problem: Competition from co-ops. The solution: Tie 'em down with more taxes.

They figured six months would be time enough to "develop facts, present them to Congress, and the problem would be met." The consultant, Vernon Scott, would tend to the details.

Twenty-six years later, the campaign chugs merrily along. Scott and a long-time partner—Loring Schuler, fashioned a many-headed enterprise and made a good living at it.

Out of that Minneapolis meeting, attended by grain merchants Ben McCabe and Austin Cargill among others, emerged the makings of what proved to be a much more durable organization than its founders had intended. Later in Chicago the group formally organized National Tax Equality Association. Three years later the same people opened another front—now known as National Associated Businessmen, Inc.

When NTEA witnesses appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to testify on tax legislation in 1951, they met a barrage of sharply-worded questions and comments during cross examination by committee members. Rep. Daniel Reed of New York, ranking Republican on the committee, said NTEA's literature was aimed at "creating a class cleavage between businessmen and farmers." Rep. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) chastised the organization for sending a telegram to Committee Chairman Robert Doughton of North Carolina accusing the committee and the administration of 'pandering the cooperatives' leadership." After several sharp exchanges with NTEA president, Garner Lester of Jackson, Miss., Rep. Curtis concluded "No, gentlemen, I think that if you were honest, you would give this money back to these businessmen whose leg you are pulling month after month and let them come in here themselves. I have respect for them. I want them to have a fair deal."

Congress had become interested in NTEA two years earlier, in 1949. Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) convened a Select Committee on Small Business to determine whether NTEA, NAB and other organizations "purporting to represent small business actually do represent small business."

The Committee's published report stated that neither was a bona fide small business organization and that both "devoted most of their energies to but one of their stated objectives, namely the so-called tax equality objective of taxing cooperatives." Further, the Committee reported evidence of "mutually evasive lobbying reports" from NTEA and NAB.

Those hearings also disclosed some details of the intricate lobbying machinery put together by grain, coal, lumber, livestock and cotton dealers and with financial backing of big utilities. Testimony of Scott himself revealed a complicated interlocking of offices and directorships. Scott and Schuler were the chief executive officers of NTEA and NAB respectively. The firm of Scott & Schuler (organization and business counselors) drew a retainer from each (totalling $58,000 in 1949) and spent 99 percent of its time on the two accounts. NTEA had income of more than $500,000 per year and NAB more than $50,000.

The situation today is strikingly similar, at least from outward appearances. In Washington one phone number will get you the firm of Scott & Schuler or NAB or yet another front—Bankers Committee for Tax Equality, also listed as Bankers Congressional Committee. All are at the same address, as is NTEA. H. Vernon Scott is listed on letterheads as president of NTEA and executive vice president of NAB.

When the campaign was launched in the forties, it was declared loudly and often that co-ops would either be brought to their knees or would put everyone else out of business.

The doomsayers were wrong on both counts. Co-ops have maintained a steady rate of growth and saved farmers several billions of dollars. But even if the 8,000 farmer marketing and supply co-ops were combined they would command only about a quarter of the total farm market.

While the so-called tax equality groups have never been able to convince Congress of their righteousness, they have persisted as a thorn in the side of co-ops through the years.

They still ballyhoo the bogeyman—posing cooperatives as a threat to the nation's business community. They demand a double tax on the money a farmer saves by doing business through a cooperative. They want patronage refunds taxed once before and once after the farmer gets them from the co-op.

Each time they tap a chink in the co-op armor, a letter goes out to businessmen around the country, asking for appropriate reward. There'll be more such mailings, more cash in the kitty and more noise from these co-op adversaries.

That six-month campaign launched in 1943 has been parlayed into permanence.

(Mr. Tall is director of public relations, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.)

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COVER — For our Christmas cover this December, we thought you'd like a Christmas card scene. The original, a painting by Thomas Doughty (1793-1856), can be seen at the North Carolina Museum of Art. Doughty was a self-taught artist who abandoned a career as a leather merchant in 1822 to paint landscapes. One of the first Americans to paint landscapes exclusively, his works were popular in both America and Europe.

This month . . .

6 CHRISTMAS GIFT!
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13 FREE PATTERNS
15 HALE!

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How to Make Your Christmas Merrier

Very few of us can be the Magi at Christmastime.

But by giving of ourselves we can give a greater gift.

Very few of us can hope again to know at Christmastime the magic that Christmas holds for children.

But all of us can in some small way make some child happier.

All of us can search our hearts and extend ourselves to make this a better Christmas for all of those whose lives touch ours.

All of us can bury old resentments and turn away wrath and wipe away in the days that remain until Christmas Eve the tears we have brought to another's eyes.

All of us can forgive . . . and ask forgiveness.

All of us can reply to anger with understanding, and respond to bitterness with compassion that even the most bitter cannot withstand as Christmas comes.

And we can look to Christmas not as a celebration for our pleasure but as a commemoration of the Birth of the Child who gave all for others.

And we can look for the Star rather than the tinsel .

And for the Miracle in the Manger rather than the measure of whether we get from life as much as we give.

And if only a few of us will do these things, if only you and I will forget ourselves and think of Him, then Christmas will be merrier for all who know us.

And we will know again the merriment at Christmas we knew as children.

And we will know again the faith of a child.

And our faith will enrich us more than all the Magi's riches.

For we will know Christmas as it is meant to be.

Jim Chaney

The symbol on the masthead is becoming increasingly familiar in Carolina Country. Designed for Tarheel Electric Membership Association, it is used by many of North Carolina's EMCs. The three dots in the center, the nucleus of an atom, stand for energy. The arrow-tipped arms represent the inter-related dynamism of your cooperative electric program. We like to think the nucleus represents the family and the five arrows the strengths of church, school, community, citizenship and civic service through which Carolina Country's people work together for a better North Carolina.

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr.

What Are the Priorities?

CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES assume practices and crutches which we use individually. They call them by fancier names. Popular in official jargon now are the words *Options* and *Priorities*. We use the excuse that we can't give to the United Fund because we're giving to the church. We have, then, established priorities. When we really don't know what to do, we (or government officials) say we're leaving our Options open.

ADMINISTRATORS, not more or less than we point to many reasons why they can't fund particular programs. Nationally, the Viet-Nam War has become the principal reason we can't tackle poverty, inadequate housing, environmental pollution, and other human problems, effectively. Those engaged in basic research are reasonably assured that, given unlimited resources, we can find solutions for all these problems. We, of course, have unlimited resources to win the war in a traditional sense. We have given it The Priority, but we've exercised our Options not to win. Probably wisely. A military victory would be an empty one. We seek a political victory. This requires that some people be left to enjoy their political freedom.

In building our state, there are different opinions on our Priorities. If lifting the level of personal income is a goal, where do we put our public money first: Education? Roads and Transportation? Housing? Health? Public Facilities? If you get agreement on this, then the question becomes, where do we get our money from: Tobacco? Soft Drinks? Income Tax? Sales Tax? Deficit Financing? (The latter isn't as horrid as it seems. If the investment is for the future citizens, why shouldn't they help pay for the freight?)

If you have it tough setting personal priorities, when you know where the money's coming from, and how much, think how much tougher it is for governments. Special interests which sell goods and services to, say, the Highway Department, are sure that before you can have economic development, you must have a good transportation system. That should take priority, they feel, above all else. The same for firms selling to schools, construction projects, etc. They feel so strongly that they're willing to spend millions telling their story to governmental bodies which make the decisions. Then, we have to set Priorities on whom to tax. The poor don't want sales tax. The rich don't want an income tax. The bottlers don't want a soft drink tax. Tobacco interest don't want a tobacco tax. They all have very convincing stories to tell.

Finally, adminstrations are saddled with setting the Priorities (and becoming unpopular), or exercising their Options (and doing nothing). We don't envy our leaders. But they asked for it.

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"Christmas Gift"

Christmas was wonderfully special at Grandfather's house. Grandfather was Josephus Daniels, the famous Tar Heel editor, who served his country as Secretary of the Navy in Wilson's Cabinet and Ambassador to Mexico under Roosevelt and loved Christmas as much as he loved North Carolina and his family.

By Lucy Daniels Inman

"Christmas Gift! Give it to me!" My grandfather's face used to glow when he said that. His cheeks became shiny apples; his blue eyes flickered with merriment; and the white V-shaped scar on his forehead stretched to where it barely showed. His voice was exultant, and he laughed with such glee that everybody else had to laugh too.

"Christmas Gift! Give it to me!" We children wondered at that greeting which was so foreign to us. Old fashioned, we called it, and decided pityingly that Grandfather had grown up before the days of "Merry Christmas!"

Still more tragic, he had only a meagre knowledge of Santa Claus. He knew who he was, of course, and even discussed him with us occasionally. But Grandfather seemed to have had little personal experience with the jolly benefactor of Christmas night.

We gathered this chiefly from a story he told about receiving a new dime for Christmas the year he was five. He said he had treasured that dime: "The sun shone upon it and made it look more beautiful than anything I thought I had ever seen. I felt richer that day than I have ever felt since, and I would run my hand in my pocket and hold that dime up to the sun again and again."

That story worried us. If Santa Claus visited every child in the world on Christmas Eve, how had he missed Grandfather? We found it difficult to believe that this dignified white-haired old man had ever been a little boy. But if he had, surely he had not been bad enough to displease Santa Claus. If one of us had received only a dime for Christmas, we would have felt grossly mistreated.

The only suitable explanation we ever found for this was the one we employed for many other things about Grandfather. He was simply different from anyone else in the whole world.

My grandmother was different, too—but chiefly because she was a part of Grandfather. For the most part, she was both a gracious lady and a warm, not too perfect human being. The governing fire of her life was the blend of love and respect she had for her husband. She never called him anything but "Mr. Daniels." Yet, I doubt if even she knew the extent to which she molded his life.

"Nanny" was already growing old when I first knew her. She was a too-plump pigeon of a woman with soft white hair and blue eyes that could either sparkle or go deliberately blank. She had a smile of sunshine and a will of iron. And though selfish in the way many mothers are selfish, she also possessed a boundless generosity. Confined to a wheel chair by the heart condition of which she eventually died, she had a firm belief in—and perhaps too keen an appetite for—the good things in life. She extended this to the lives of others.

Together, she and Grandfather always made their own special kind of Christmas. I'm sure they did not regard it as unique, and, in fact, it contained many of the traditional elements. The holly and mistletoe, the shining tree, gifts and carol singing, turkey and plum pudding. And the additional features were not such that they altered the spirit of the occasion.

The real difference was something bigger and less tangible than the image we children had of Santa Claus and the Christ Child. I'm not even sure that difference can be described by words. Generosity might do it partially. But only if you consider generosity universal, including self as well as the rest of the world. Only if you think of it as gay as well as good.

Sometimes in the heat of a fight over a Christmas toy Grandfather would say, "Remember, it's more blessed to give than to receive." That is close to the essence of Christmas in that house. But not if given its usual connotation. Not unless you can forget to say, "That's in the Bible. Jesus said that." Though I'm sure both Nanny and Grandfather thought of that when they quoted it, I doubt if they knew they lived by it. They gave mountains of gifts each year—not just to their children and grandchildren, but to servants and servants' children, to some people they didn't even know, and to others whom they knew to be less fortunate than they, in money or happiness.

Part of this, I'm sure, was due to Nanny's desire to be a gracious benevolent lady. And part to Grandfather's drive to make up for the enforced frugality of his youth. Perhaps, too, they were assuaging some guilt feelings for having so much in a world that had so little. But their giving went far beyond all that. As they practiced it, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," meant "Giving is fun." They gave presents simply because it gave them pleasure to do so—a pleasure similar to that Nanny felt in seeing other people devour the rich foods the doctors forbade her. In no altruistic or pious sense, they were happy when they saw others happy. It was fun.

And apparently for them the gift was its own reward. Their happiness was not dependent on any show of gratitude from the recipient. Undoubtedly it pleased them to see one of us children particularly thrilled over a gift. But they appeared equally delighted when they gave us government savings bonds—one gift which we valued little and often forgot to thank them for.

Christmas was a big, big time in our world and the festivities at Nanny's and Grandfather's only a part of it. The noises—jangling bells, rustling tissue paper, furtive whispering. The smells—green pine, cookies baking, turkey roasting, the turpentine used in painting pine cones. But best of all, that Christmas feeling. So many sensations and partial sensations. Excitement, happiness, wonder. Perhaps even a little holiness and tranquility.

All this began with the last bowl of soup made from the Thanksgiving turkey and reached its peak with the celebration at Nanny's and Grandfather's on Christmas Day. And two important images filled the days between—Santa Claus with his sleigh full of toys and the Christ Child who emerged so magically real from our mother's blue and gold book. Each of these was as wonderful as the other; each completely unanswerable and at the same time unquestioned by us.

In our everyday lives Grandfather, alone, came close to combining these two ideas. He could be both good and merry. He could shout "Christmas Gift!" even when he thought, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." In even my earliest recollections of him, Grandfather was an old man. He walked with a cane, and the hand he waved in greeting was too stiff to open flat. His face was textured with the fine webbed etchings of time. But he was to me—and, I imagine, to most of his grandchildren—not only *an* old man, but *the* old man who was forever young.

Now, sometimes, I remember that he was the second son of a poor ship carpenter's widow, raised in the hard years after the Civil War. And I am proud of the way he worked up from that to a good and productive life not only himself, but for his state and for his world. I have heard and read about his bitter conflicts with various men, and I can often see his opponents' sides. Not then, though. To me as a little girl, if Grandfather had enemies, they were both wicked and stupid, the kind of people who would antagonize God and Santa Claus.

So, each year we had the luxury of a double Christmas. The one at home, and then the more magnificent one at Nanny's and Grandfather's.Besides the gifts and the holly and the shining tree, which we all knew Grandfather had been too busy to think about until the moment we arrived, there was the massive dining room table loaded with food. Too much food—in both quantity and variety. Turkey, ham, beaten biscuits, risen biscuits, hot rolls, rice and gravy, five or six vegetables, pickles, fruit, plum pudding, mince pie, ice cream and fruitcake. All the things Nanny loved and should not eat—but did. And though we stuffed

Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Daniels with grandchildren. The author sits at far right.

ourselves until our mothers admonished us about stomach aches, that feast appeared barely touched when we stood up from the table. All to the good since there were five servants in the kitchen to take it home with them.

We came to count on that celebration at the big house—as much on Grandfather's gaiety as on Nanny's banquet. Yes, we counted on it, and it came without fail year after year—the gifts and the laughter and the singing, the feast and "Christmas Gift!"

Until 1943, the year Nanny died.

There was no Christmas that year. The country was at war, and because of it, my mother and my sisters and I remained in Washington, D. C. Only my father came home to Raleigh that Christmas. And not for the big dinner and the carol singing; just to be on hand for the arrival of death.

We children were greatly saddened by that. It was our first experience with death, and our first realization that the things we treasured were not immortal. But for us the hurt healed quickly, and by the next fall we talked eagerly again of Grandfather's Christmas.

The grownups said we would not go home. The Christmas festivities had been Nanny's project. Grandfather, with all his work and the weight of his sadness, could not be expected to carry on the tradition. We were growing up then, becoming reconciled to reality. With sadness but little disbelief, we accepted the explanation that Nanny's Christmases were a thing of the past, that they could never be the same again . . .

But then something happened. I have never known what or how. But suddenly we *were* going to Grandfather's for Christmas . . . The grownups had been right, of course. It was not truly the same. The tree was just as tall and shining; the gifts under it just as numerous; the dinner table just as overladen with food. But also, there was an emptiness, through all the gaiety a silence.

Still, it *was* Christmas. And not just a stiff-upper-lip pretense to cheer a lonely old man. In fact, if anything, it was Grandfather who cheered us. He talked of Nanny as if she were in the next room. He told stories about when they had been young together. But warmly, never tragically, often laughing gaily.

And always, every year of his life after that, with the holly berries glistening in the sun or when the lamps were lit to guide us homeward, there was that exultant cry of "Christmas Gift! Give it to me!" Tears crowd my throat when I remember that now. But fast upon them comes the laughter—the deep, contagious ripple of merriment, which is as immortal for me as Christmas itself.

Treating Greenery For Holiday Decorations

To Preserve Shrubbery:

For treating cedar, boxwoods, Japanese pine, holly, ivy, etc. Cut shrubbery in small pieces, three to four inches, or desired length. Make a mixture of one part anti-freeze to two parts water (1 gallon anti-freeze to 2 gallons water. Use good brand of anti-freeze.) Put mixture in container large enough to hold the amount of greenery you want to preserve. Then, add the cut-up greenery. Immerse greenery completely, weighting with a large rock if necessary. You must keep all parts of the greenery submerged for at least seven days in the solution—however, ten days to three weeks is much better. Remove the greenery when you are ready to use and let it dry on newspapers in a shady place. Don't panic when you discover it is slimy—it's supposed to be. When it is sprayed with florist's spray, you will find its beauty again. This foliage will last indefinitely.

To Preserve Berries:

Dip berries in a mixture of one-half shellac and one-half alcohol. Hang them on a line to dry thoroughly.

To Dry Pine Cones:

Line a cookie sheet or jelly roll pan with aluminum foil—cones will drip sap as they dry. Place the cones on the foil and bake them in a 200 degree electric oven for several hours.

To Glycerinize Ivy Leaves:

Submerge ivy leaves in two-thirds part water and ½ part glycerine for four days.

To Silver Magnolia Leaves:

Pour a small amount of aluminum paint into a deep container almost filled with water. Dip the leaves to be silvered into the water and draw them out slowly. Hold over the container until the dripping has stopped. Hang them to dry over newspapers for twenty-four hours. Aluminum paint for metal surfaces will give a more silver appearance than aluminum paint for wood. Use the same process with gold paint for a gilded effect.

Christmas Card Tree

Materials:

2 1-in. pieces of wood each 3 feet long
1 1-in. piece of wood 1½ feet long
1 yard dark green burlap
2 strings of 15 lights
nails
insulated staples
greens

Nail boards together in the shape of a triangle to form frame for Christmas tree. Cover triangle with burlap by stapling or nailing it to the wooden frame. Attach lights around the edge of the triangle using insulated tacks to protect cord. String greens around the edge. The center can be decorated with Christmas cards or any other decorations. This can be hung on the wall and can be made any size.

Merry

Half the Fun of Christn

Festive Fudge

4½ cups sugar
1 15-oz. can evaporated milk
12 oz. semi-sweet chocolate bits
3 oz. unsweetened chocolate, broken
1 pint marshmallow creme
1 cup chopped nuts

Bring sugar and milk to boil in large saucepan over medium heat, stirring constantly. Boil 5 minutes, continuing to stir. Remove from heat and pour over chocolate bits, unsweetened chocolate, marshmallow creme and nuts. Mix until well blended. Pour into 9" by 13" buttered pan. Cut when firm.

Mincemeat Cookies

½ cup butter
1 cup brown sugar
1½ cups sifted flour
1 tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. salt
1¾ cups quick-cooking oats
½ cup chopped nuts
2 cups prepared mincemeat

Cream butter and sugar. Sift flour, soda and salt together. Add with oats to creamed mixture. Mix until crumbly. Pat ½ crumb mixture into greased 13" by 9" by 2" pan. Spread with mincemeat. Top with nuts. Add remaining crumb mixture. Pat smooth. Bake in preheated oven (350 degrees) for 30 minutes. Cut into bars.

Lighted Tablecloth

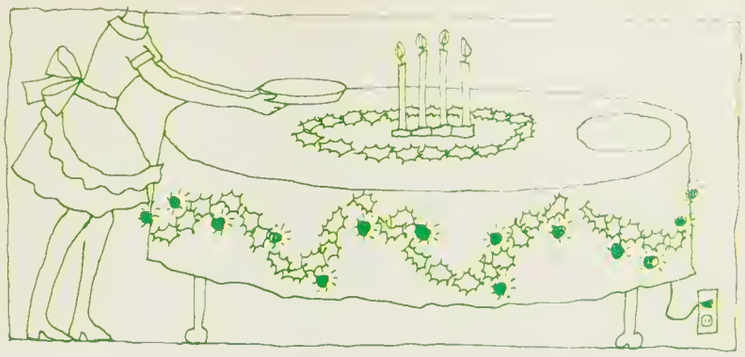
Materials:

large piece of felt
contrasting felt
midget Christmas lights
masking tape

Design Suggestions:

Green holly leaves with red lights for berries
Christmas trees with multi-color lights for ornaments
Santa and his reindeer with gold lights for stars

Cut felt to fit the size of your table, allowing an 18 to 24 inch drop for the design. Lightly sketch design on tablecloth with pencil. Design can be on both top and drop of cloth, but lights should be used on the drop only. Cut design applique from contrasting felt and stitch into place. Determine location of midget lights and punch a small hole



through the felt with a pointed end of a pair of scissors. Push light through. Do not make hole too large or lights will not stay in place. Masking tape on the wrong side will keep the extra wire from the lights flat against the cloth.

hristmas

aking Things to Give

Quick & Easy Mints

egg white
Tbsp. melted butter
drop food coloring
½ cups powdered sugar
¼ to ½ tsp. flavoring (peppermint
r any other)

lightly beat egg white. Add all remaining ingredients and nix thoroughly. Roll out between waxed paper until very hin. Cut with small cutter. Place on waxed paper and let tand. Pack in box or tin with waxed paper between layers. over tightly.

Bishops Bread

½ cups sifted flour
½ tsp. baking powder
tsp. salt
/3 cup semi-sweet chocolate bits
cups chopped walnuts
cup chopped dates
cup halved candied cherries
eggs
cup granulated sugar

ft flour, baking powder and salt into a bowl. Stir in ocolate bits, walnuts, dates and cherries until they are ell coated with flour. Beat eggs well with electric mixer t at medium speed. Gradually beat in sugar. Fold into the our mixture. Pour into greased 10" by 5" by 3" loaf pan hich has been lined with waxed paper. Bake 1½ hours in eheated oven (325 degrees). Cool in pan.

Holiday Safety Hints

Use only electrical equipment approved by Underwriter's Laboratories.

Keep all cords out of traffic areas.

Use only fire-proof decorations.

Turn off tree lights before leaving the house or retiring for the night.

Check tree from time, to time; if foliage is brown, relocate lights.

Use a ladder to reach high places on the tree.

Check all strings of lights. Do not use any that have chipped, frayed, or damaged sockets, cords, or wires.

Water the tree frequently so it will not dry out.

Discard tree before needles dry.

Do not use candles near tree or flammable material.

Locate tree away from heat source to prevent drying.

Use only spot or flood lights on metallic trees.

Do not leavy any empty sockets for fingers or decorative materials to get into.

Do not overload circuits.

Keep waste basket handy for disposal of gift wrapping.

Use only weatherproof cords and lights outdoors.

Keep all connections above wet ground.

Make connections watertight by winding with electrical tape or covering with plastic or rubber film securely bound by electricians tape.

Bluestone Dam: A decision at Blue Ridge means President Roosevelt's plan now can be accomplished.

A Long Fight Pays Off in Benefits

A long legal battle by North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia electric cooperatives has ended in a decision for better use of the resources of the New River basin.

Because the co-ops went to bat for the public before the Federal Power Commission, the people of North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia will share greater benefits from the river's development.

The decision, set out in an order by FPC Examiner William C. Levy, granted Appalachian Power Company a license for its Blue Ridge pumped storage hydroelectric project on the New River, but Appalachian had to make substantial modifications in its original plans.

The modifications add up to "a truly comprehensive project with considerable benefits" above those which would have been realized if the company had been allowed to do what it first proposed.

They assure better at-site recreational facilities and greater provision for downstream pollution abatement. They reduce the severe drawdown that otherwise would have resulted. They mean the project will produce nearly twice the power originally possible.

They make feasible the operation of hydroelectric generators at Bluestone Reservoir. And the license as granted contains a condition making it possible for a steam generating plant to serve the co-ops to be located on the reservoir created by the Blue Ridge project.

If the co-ops had not invested their legal resources in presenting the public's side and the shortcomings of Appalachian's original Blue Ridge Project had not been exposed, there well might have been no modifications.

If the co-ops had not fought as they did, more than 30 years of federal planning for the public development of the New River basin might have been largely wasted—and what President Roosevelt proposed for Bluestone might never have been possible.

President Roosevelt authorized the Bluestone reservoir and dam on the New River in West Virginia by executive order in 1936. The order called for both flood control and hydroelectric power production.

The dam was built, but power generating equipment was not installed. The penstocks in which the

were left empty because power production would not be feasible until one or more dams were built upstream to relieve Bluestone of the complete burden of flood control storage.

Later an upstream multi-purpose dam was authorized at Moores Ferry. The Moores Ferry dam would have made it possible to produce power at Bluestone. But the federal Moores Ferry dam project was not carried out and then Appalachian entered the picture.

Appalachian is a subsidiary of American Electric Power Company, the nation's largest power holding company. Appalachian went to work to prevent public power generation on New River. It proposed its own plans for Moores Ferry and it filed an application in West Virginia to install a generating plant in the federal dam at Bluestone.

North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation, the statewide power negotiating representative of North Carolina's EMCs, intervened. So did Harrison County Rural Electric Association, Old Dominion Electric Cooperative (for Virginia's co-ops), Blue Ridge EMC of Lenoir and Mecklenburg Electric Cooperative of Chase City, Va. Other intervenors included Sprague Electric Company.

The West Virginia Public Service Commission granted Appalachian's request for Bluestone, but in 1966 the Federal Power Commission granted the cooperatives' motion to dismiss the company's application for a license at Bluestone because Bluestone already had been authorized for public development.

Appalachian filed its original application for a license for the Blue Ridge (Moores Ferry) project in February, 1965. The cooperatives responded by calling on the FPC to conduct "full investigation and studies" to determine the best plan for full, comprehensive development of the New River basin and the Moores Ferry site.

As originally proposed by Appalachian, the Blue Ridge project would have cost an estimated $140 million. It would have had an upper reservoir of approximately 16,600 acres and a lower reservoir of approximately 2,850 acres.

If the proposal had been allowed to stand, a drawdown in excess of 30 feet during the peak summer recreation season would have been necessary to meet Department of Interior requirements for downstream pollution abatement. Such a severe drawdown would have destroyed recreational and aesthetic values along the river in North Carolina and Virginia.

"This conflict between at-site recreational and aesthetic values and downstream pollution abatement," Examiner Levy said in his order, "could not be resolved within the physical limits of the original proposal."

An extensive study was undertaken to investigate all available dam sites in the area with a view to doubling the combined size of the reservoirs to supply the necessary amount of water quality control without the severe drawdown. A modified Blue Ridge project emerged.

The modified project is located in the area of Galax and Independence, Va., and Sparta, N. C. Its total cost is estimated at $297 million. It will be able to produce 4,800 megawatts of electric power, compared to the 980,000 kw capacity of the original plan.

In the modified project, the upper reservoir will be approximately 26,000 acres and will extend from Grayson County, Va., into Ashe County, N. C. and to a lesser extent into Alleghany County. The lower reservoir will be approximately 14,400 acres and will be located in Grayson County and to a minor extent in Alleghany County.

Instead of the 30-foot drawdown of the original project, the drawdown in the modified project will be 10 feet during the summer season and 12 feet at most.

"The original Blue Ridge proposal foundered," Levy wrote, "because its reservoir size and storage capacity were inadequate to accommodate the conflicting claims of power generation, low flow augmentation and recreation. The Modified Blue Ridge Project represents the maximum utilization."

In a subsequent portion of the order, Levy added:

"The record indicates that the Modified Blue Ridge Project offers a far greater recreational potential than the Blue Ridge Project originally . . . It will create in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountain region two large lakes having a total surface area of almost 40,000 acres, a combined shoreline of more than 700 miles, and a total of 31 islands. The upper reservoir will be the largest recreation lake in the basin."

Levy also said in his order the Modified Blue Ridge Project will provide "optimum development of the reach of the river and drainage area involved and is superior to the Moores Ferry proposal."

The modifications won in the Appalachian project now clear the way for fulfillment of President Roosevelt's plans for Bluestone.

"Bluestone dam was completed with penstocks in 1952," Levy noted, "but power production facilities were deferred to allow reservoir capacity to be used for flood control pending completion of other storage facilities. Flood control storage transferred from Bluestone to Blue Ridge will permit the installation of generating facilities at Bluestone . . .

"The Modified Project has been considered and evaluated not only in terms of its effect on Bluestone but also in the context of the comprehensive study of the New-Kanawha River Basin . . . Moreover, the 160,000 acre feet of flood control storage to be provided by Blue Ridge will relieve Bluestone of a portion of its flood control responsibility, increasing the availability of Bluestone water for other purposes."

Underscoring the relation of Blue Ridge to Bluestone, Levy found in his "Conclusions": "The issuance of a license as hereinafter provided (for Blue Ridge) will not adversely affect the development of any water resources for public purposes which be undertaken by the United States."

The electric co-ops will not file exceptions to Levy's order or pursue an appeal. They didn't win all they contended for, but they won more than enough to justify the long expensive fight they fought.

As one of their spokesmen put it:

"The order . . . reflects a truly comprehensive project with considerable benefits up and above those which the original project contained.

"This has been a long and difficult fight. The final result is one which is immensely more beneficial to the public — and potentially more beneficial to us — than would have been the case if we had not fought as we did."

Jim Chaney

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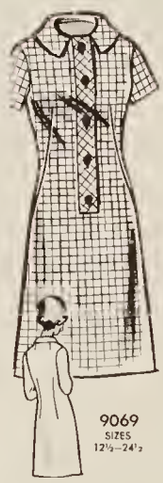

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Pattern No. 4570 is cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
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Send 65 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

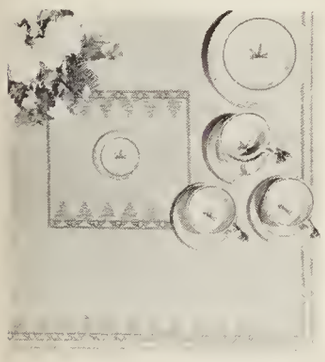
Free Patterns

Apron

A holiday hostess should look festive. A felt apron or skirt is quick to make for once-a-year-wearing.

Stocking

A granny stocking for Santa to fill. Stocking is quick to crochet in 3-inch motifs with bright colors.



Tablecloth

Christmas is the season for open-house. Have this holiday tea cloth for partying. Design is Swedish weaving.

Bookmark

Gentle reminder of the true meaning of Christmas. Bookmark with tatted cross is sensitive gift.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

This pattern offer expires February 15, 1970.

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

☐ Apron ☐ Tablecloth
☐ Stocking ☐ Bookmark

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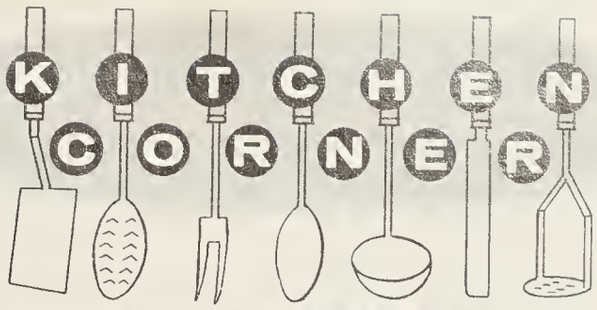

MOTHER'S CINNAMON ROLLS

"As I did in my childhood, I still refer to this recipe as 'Mother's Cinnamon Rolls!' I learned from her (Mrs. Gwendolyn N. Hampton of Boone)how to make these easy, yet delicious rolls."

"To my knowledge the recipe has never been written out on paper, but was handed down through the years from Mother to daughter by observation—watch Mother and learn to do as she does. That speaks for the simplicity of the recipe as well as the ease in preparation—not to mention the taste appeal to all who enjoy sweets, but especially those who delight in the spicy flavor of cinnamon."

Mrs. James. S. Wright of Blowing Rock wrote us this letter with her recipe for cinnamon rolls. "Mother's Cinnamon Rolls" would be a wonderful recipe to use Christmas morning to delight the whole family.

Blue Ridge EMC serves Mr. and Mrs. Wright's home in Watauga County.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. James S. Wright, Route 1, Box 92, Blowing Rock, N. C.

MOTHER'S CINNAMON ROLLS

2 cups self-rising flour
3 tablespoons granulated sugar
1/3 cup shortening
3/4 cup milk
1 cup granulated sugar
3 teaspoons cinnamon
vanilla extract

Mix dry ingredients with shortening. Add milk and stir until well blended or the consistency of biscuit dough. Roll dough about ¼" thick on floured board or pastry cloth. Roll to an oblong shape about 9" x 20".

Dot surface with butter or margarine and sprinkle with mixture of 1 cup granulated sugar and 3 teaspoons ground cinnamon.

Roll lengthwise as you would a jelly roll and seal edges.

Cut slices about 1½" thick and place close together onto a lightly greased baking pan. (A pizza pan works very well as edges prevent sugar syrup from overflowing onto oven floor.)

Drop 1/8 teaspoon vanilla extract onto top of each roll and bake in hot oven 450 degrees, 12 to 15 minutes or until browned.

Remove from oven and frost with glaze (the owl [illegible]). Serve warm or let cool.

Glaze: Blend well, 1 cup confectioners sugar, vanilla extract, and about 3 tablespoons milk. More milk may be used depending on consistency [illegible]

"How Can a Girl Get Acquainted With A Boy Without Making Him Feel He's Being Chased?"

"Just be as attractive as you can. Get the reputation of a girl who's fun to be with by taking an interest in lots of things that go on in school and by being outgoing and friendly. And don't turn down other boys who ask you to dance at school affairs. What better way is there to catch the eye of someone than to be on the dance floor, or in the middle of the 'action' elsewhere, sought after and having a good time? Also, if it is possible, get acquainted with his best friends without being too noticeable. This could lead to an introduction."

Ginger Ketchie – Rt. 2, Box 320-A, Cleveland

Ginger is a junior at West Rowan High School. Her hobbies are skating and cooking. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ketchie, are served by Crescent Electric Membership Corporation.

"To go about this, a girl should use the casual approach. If they have never been introduced, she should have a mutual friend introduce them. After this, she should greet him warmly with a smile each time they meet. If she wants to carry the relationship further, she might have him and several mutual friends over for an informal get-together. She should spend a little extra time with him, and if he really enjoys her company, he will take the next step in deepening their friendship."

Ann Freeman – Box 356, West Jefferson

Ann is 17 years old and a senior at Beaver Creek High School. Ann enjoys reading and outdoor activities. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Freeman, are served by the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

"Boys don't like to be chased down. There are several ways you can get acquainted without chasing him down. Have some friend invite both of you to a party. Then, have some friend to introduce him to you. Perhaps, you may ask him some facts about himself, or start a conversation with him or some friends. If there are any games to be played, participate, asking him to be your partner. Soon, he will be asking about you. When talking to him, talk friendly, don't talk like you are chasing him down."

Mary Moses – Rt. 1, Box 151, Casar

Mary is 14 years old and a freshman at Burns High School. She enjoys music, dancing and reading. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dink Moses, are served by the Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

"If you want to become acquainted with a boy whom you admire and respect, you should not try to put on a show in front of him. It would pay for you to be yourself. To show him your respect, you might consider a friendly chat or conversation to be a helpful start toward introducing one another. Just because the conversation doesn't seem like the prelude to a lasting, friendly relationship as you wished it to be, doesn't mean that you have to chase after him. The average boy doesn't like being chased. Once he gets the notion he is being chased by you or others, then he thinks he has become 'Mr. Ominiscient,' and really doesn't give you very much consideration at all. Just let your expression tell him that you are happy to have him as a friend and you are not chasing him."

Judy Stanley – Beaulaville

Judy is 17 years old and a senior at East Duplin High School. Her hobbies are cooking and sewing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stanley, Jr., are served by Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself–your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

Should teen-agers have the right t choose their own religion–church o denomination?

This question was submitted b Lorene Murphy, who will be receivin $5 from CAROLINA COUNTRY Lorene is 15 years old and a soph more at Louisburg High School. He parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Herma Murphy, Jr., are served by Wake Ele tric Membership Corporation.

HaLE!

Into the Fire

The boy came home from Sunday school and told his mother that if he missed three Sundays in a row, his teacher was going to throw him into the furnace.

Horrified, the mother phoned the teacher.

"What I said," the teacher explained calmly, "that if any child missed three Sundays in a row, he would be dropped from the register."

Once a President . . .

During a visit to Hampton Institute some years ago, ex-President William Howard Taft was overheard talking to a charming lady who was also to be a speaker at the final convention. As he handed the lady her wrap, Mr. Taft said, "Perhaps you had better carry it yourself. If we should be separated, and I were found with the wrap, I might be accused of having stolen it."

"Why, Mr. Taft," replied the lady laughingly, "are you accustomed to such accusations?"

"My dear lady," answered Taft, "I am accustomed to anything. I have been President of these United States."

"At least it isn't a tie again!"

New Generation

A well-meaning father was attempting to show his daughter, a second-grader, that life is not always "easy" by describing some of the things he had to do when he was a lad.

"Why, I used to walk 3 miles to work every day," said the father proudly.

After a slight pause, the youngster perked up and asked, "Dad, were you one of those pickets?"

World-Wide

Son: "Dad, did you know that in some parts of Asia a man doesn't even know his wife until they get married?"

Father: "So, why single out Asia?"

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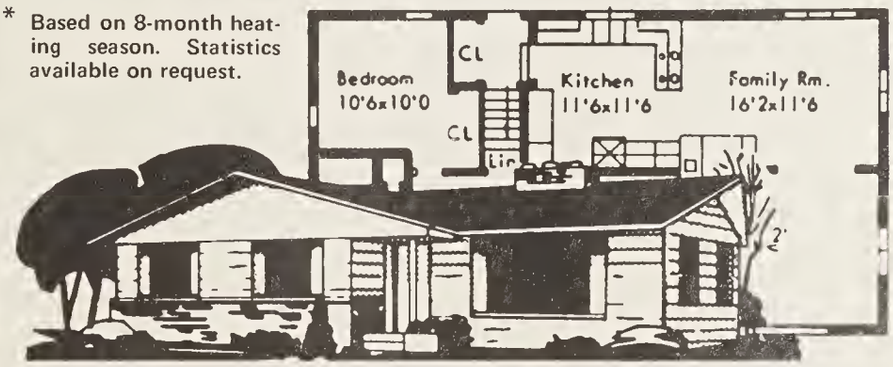

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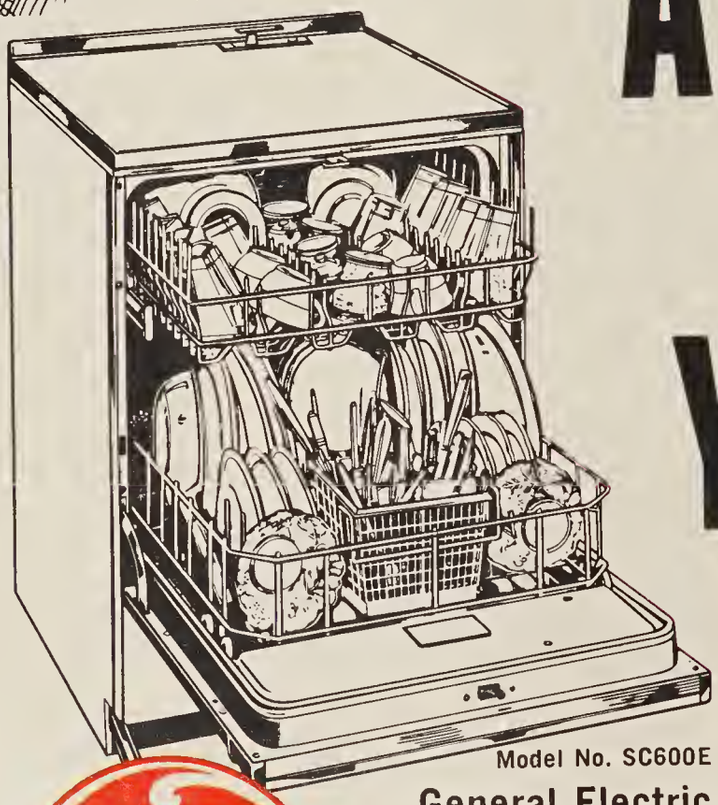

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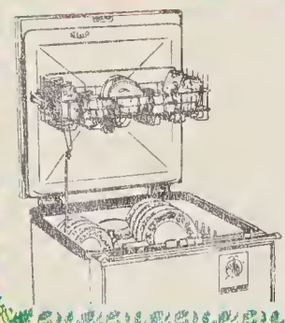

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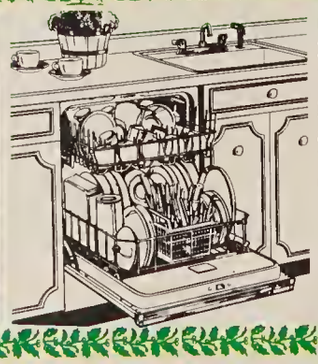

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